

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

S.N. 10/614,074 – First Resp. to 2/26/07 OA

Attorney Docket TKM-1005-U.S.

Please replace paragraph no. 15 beginning at page 4, line 8 with the following replacement paragraph.

[15] Referring first to Figure 1 a faceplate for a columbarium niche is indicated generally at 10. The faceplate 10 is formed of stone or other suitable frangible material. The faceplate could even be formed of material of a quite different nature, such as metal, but stone and stone-type materials present the most challenging environment due to their inherent tendency to fracture and spall and hence stone has been chosen for description since it is the most demanding environment. A rectangular shape has been shown for purposes of description but it will be understood that the invention is applicable to any other suitable configuration, such as hexagonal. A top edge is indicated at 11 and a side edge at 12, said top edge being of the same thickness as the bottom edge of a similar faceplate located directly above faceplate 10. The side edges similarly conform to the side edges of adjacent faceplates. Two grooves, or style lines, are indicated generally at 13 and 14 each style line extending, in this instance, the full height of the faceplate. A plurality of small diameter access holes, here four, are indicated at 15, 16, 17 and 18, two in each of the style lines 13 and 14. said access holes being located in the exterior viewable surface of the face plate 10 spaced inwardly from the edges thereof as seen in Figure 1. It will be understood that

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although the presence of the style lines is desirable they are not essential. Their presence does however tend to further disguise the access holes 15-18. As will be seen hereafter, it is preferable that the holes be no wider than, and preferably slightly smaller than, the width of the style lines although in this instance they are slightly wider than the style line. When faceplate 10 is assembled to similar faceplates to form a group, the access holes become features which are virtually undiscernible to the human eye from a few feet away and the front face 19 becomes simply a portion of a much larger wall space due to the abutting relationship of the face plates which together form said much larger wall space. It is not possible to assign a specific number of feet at which the holes become virtually undiscernible to the human eye. In probably a majority of situations, the access holes become indiscernible to the human eye at about 2-4 feet during daylight conditions.

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Please replace paragraph no. 21 beginning at page 6, line 13 with the following replacement paragraph.

[21] Figure 3 illustrates the fastening assembly 22 in an activated condition. Initially the thick base portion 34 and thin shank portion 36 are slide into hole 23 until flange 37 butts against the right outside surface (as viewed in Figure 2) of wall 29 of the supporting structure 21. A tool, not shown, having a snout which has an external thread which mates with thread 35 is then threadably engaged with the threaded hole in base 34. The handles on the tool are closed, forcing the thick base portion 34 with the threaded hole 35 against the inside face of wall 29, crimping the thin shank 36 in the process, until the ~~rivet~~ rivet nut 33 assumes the contour shown in Figure 3; i.e.: with the ~~think~~ thick shank portion 36 crimped outwardly to form a flange ~~the diameter of front hole 15 of faceplate 10 so that a standard sized torx screwdriver having a diameter equal to portion 65 all the way to the left end of shank 56 cannot gain access to the socket 53 in the top surface 26 of the tapered end 42 of the torx screw 34 51 which, in cooperation with flange 37, locks the rivet nut 33 to the supporting structure. The tool is removed, leaving the rivet nut pre-set in the supporting structure.~~

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Please replace paragraph no. 27 beginning at page 8, line 14 with the following replacement paragraph.

[27] It will be understood that rivet nuts and torx screwdrivers are off the shelf items and indeed such conventional components are used in the invention. However, the conventional, as purchased condition of the screwdriver is preferably modified by reducing the diameter of the shank 56 at the engagement end thereof. Thus, outer section 62 of shank 56 has a smaller diameter than that portion 65 of the shank next to the handle 55. At the same time the socket 53 is of a smaller than conventional size so as to, firstly, match the configuration of the flutes 58, 59 on head 57 of the screwdriver, and secondly to decrease the diameter of front hole 15 of faceplate 10 so that a standard sized torx screwdriver having a diameter equal to portion 65 all the way to the left end of shank 56 cannot gain access to the socket 53 in the top surface 26 of the tapered end 42 of the torx screw

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